UNDP

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

SPR: (1992-96) $ 5 000 000
(INT/92/400) - Minimizing Impact of HIV on Development

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| Date of approval by the AC:[1/] | 29 July 1992 |
| Expected duration: | Three years |
| Proposed executing agency: | UNDP/OPS |
| Proposed UNDP contribution: | $2 600 000 Source of funds: SPR |
| Total UNDP budget: | $2 600 000 |

## Project background

In a little over a decade the HIV virus has crossed all geographic boundaries as well as divisions of class, race, religion, gender and sexual orientation. No country is spared, no population is immune. One in 250 adults in the world is HIV-infected. Infections occur mostly among adults in their productive years; and AIDS develops most frequently among women in their twenties and among men in their thirties. In many large cities throughout the world, AIDS has become the leading cause of death for your adults aged 20-40 years. In an increasing number of countries, ten percent of new infections are in children born to infected mothers. Globally, as of 1992, over 75 percent of cumulative HIV infections in adults and 90 percent of new infections are estimated to have been heterosexually transmitted.

The impact on individuals, families, communities and nations will increase dramatically over the next two or three decades. Based on their own conservative assumptions, the World Health Organization predicts that more 40-50 million adults will have become infected by the turn of the century. The epidemic is a health crisis which also threatens social and economic progress. To more fully understand the implications of the above-referenced statistics, one has to understand the ways in which this epidemic differs from other disasters or situations. There are two basic factors. First, it affects people who are responsible for the support and care of others: children, the elderly, extended family members. This means that by the year 2000, apart from an estimated 50 million adults who are infected, sick or dead, another 150 to 200 million dependents will have been affected: traumatized by the loss of their parents or children, left destitute, families scattered or children homeless. The second factor is that the epidemic affects adults in their economically and socially most active years. The extent of illness and death caused by the epidemic could deplete critical sections of the labour force, undermine the public sector capacity to govern, lead to social and civil unrest and adversely affect every sector of the economy, including agriculture, industry, transport, health and social welfare.

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[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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The consequences of the spread of the virus will be inexorable and awesome. The challenge facing national and international communities is to act speedily and effectively to limit the further spread of the epidemic and to minimize its impact. In light of this UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

## Description of project

The development objective of the project is to achieve policies, strategies and programmes at national, inter-country and international levels based on a better understanding of what responses are effective in limiting further transmission of the virus and minimizing its socioeconomic impact on families, communities and nations and the capacity to implement these in a sustainable manner.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) enhance the relevance, quality and effectiveness of national and technical assistance programmes and, in particular, of UNDP's Fifth Cycle programming in response to the HIV epidemic; and (b) involve development partners (NGOs, CBOs, governments, UN agencies, donors, etc.) in identifying and supporting effective interventions for responding to the multi-sectoral dimensions of the epidemic.

Project activities will include: (a) conducting 10-12 innovative strategies and approaches for effective and sustainable behaviour change and support to affected communities developed, field tested and documented; (b) developing community based and oriented approaches/methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the process and impact of HIV intervention programmes designed, and field tested in a select number of countries (2-4 initially in Africa and Asia); (c) programming tools for multisectoral strategic planning designed and field tested in 2-3 countries; and (d) providing the policy level, management and technical personnel representing government, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and women's organizations with a working knowledge of effective and sustainable strategies for behaviour change, support to affected communities, multisectoral planning and community based monitoring related to the HIV epidemic.

## Inputs

UNDP will provide 65 work-months of short-term consultancy services; three sub-contracts with recognized NGOs, research institutes and UN agencies to implement key programme components; travel for UNDP oversight; workshops/seminars and communications and support for publications reproduction and dissemination.

Collaborative financing activities are being developed with other resources being directed toward the epidemic by UNDP (country, interregional and inter-country IPFs, other SPR allocations), NGOs, governments, donors and financing institutions.

## Financial data

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| Personnel | 550 000 |
| Subcontract | 1 225 000 |
| Training | 675 000 |
| Miscellaneous | 150 000 |
| Total | 2 600 000 |

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